

**METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR COMMUNICATING WITH ONE OF PLURAL DEVICES ASSOCIATED WITH A SINGLE TELEPHONE NUMBER**

This application claims priority from provisional application Ser. Nos.

5 60/139,498, filed June 14, 1999, and 60/185,070 filed February 25, 2000, which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety.

**BACKGROUND**

It has become relatively common for individuals to possess a number of  
10 different devices through which they communicate. For example, a person may have a home telephone, a wireless telephone, a pager and an office telephone. As the population becomes increasingly mobile, making contact with a person through one of these communication devices has become more difficult.

Call forwarding is one method of addressing this problem. Certain  
15 telephone systems allow users to enter another number to which a call is forwarded if not answered by a specified number of rings. This should allow an individual with multiple telephone devices to forward the call to such devices until the telephone at which the individual is located finally rings. However, if several telephones are involved, this approach becomes complicated. Moreover, it requires the calling party to  
20 remain on the line for a significant period of time if the call is to be forwarded multiple times. Furthermore, it is necessary that call forwarding capabilities exist on each of the individual's telephones. In addition, this approach requires that all telephones involved be reprogrammed each time an individual desires to initiate call forwarding. A

significant drawback to this forwarding strategy is that, in each leg of the forwarded call, the calling party is terminated on the last device or network in the chain. It follows that the final number in the forwarding scheme is responsible for all available enhanced services or voice mail available to the caller. Accordingly, although a call may have been initially placed to an office telephone equipped with voice mail and/or operator assist, all such enhanced services of the corporate network are lost once the call is forwarded off the corporate PBX (e.g., to the user's wireless telephone).

Travel can also exacerbate the difficulty of establishing communication with an individual having access to multiple telephone devices. Upon checking into a hotel, the telephone in a traveler's hotel room becomes available as yet another potential means of contact. Unfortunately, this forces a calling party to decide whether to attempt to contact the traveler through his or her room telephone or other telephone device (e.g., wireless telephone or pager). If the traveler does not answer the called telephone, the calling party then must decide whether to leave a message (unaware of when, or if, the message will be retrieved) or instead attempt to reach the traveler via his or her other telephone. Likewise, if the traveler is expecting an important call but is unsure whether it will be placed to his room telephone or wireless telephone, the traveler may feel compelled to remain within his room until the call has been received. In addition, if the traveler's wireless telephone does not support certain types of long distance calls (e.g., to various foreign countries), the traveler may be able to place certain types of calls only from his or her hotel room.

The office telephone is the primary point of contact of most business people. Typically, corporations invest significantly in their office telephone infrastructure, which often includes voice mail, paging and unified messaging systems. In addition, most corporations have negotiated contracts with their telephone carriers (e.g., local and long distance carriers) to ensure they obtain the lowest possible rates for calls placed via their corporate network. However, because the corporate workforce is becoming increasingly mobile, more business people are using wireless telephones to conduct their business when they are out of the office. This has resulted in corporations spending a larger portion of their telecommunications budget on wireless communications, with far less favorable negotiated rates than the rates of their corporate network. In addition, wireless communication systems often lack the enhanced conveniences (e.g., interoffice voice mail, direct extension dialing, etc.) that corporate users have come to expect in the office environment.

A solution to the aforementioned problems would be to allow wireless telephony devices (e.g., wireless telephones or pagers) to access an office telephone system as though they were desktop telephones connected to the company's PBX. It is desirable to incorporate wireless devices into the PBX network so that users may place and receive telephone calls using the office PBX telephone system even though they are at a remote location (e.g., out of the office). This would allow the enhanced conveniences of today's PBX networks (e.g., interoffice voice mail, direct extension dialing, etc.) to be available on wireless devices - something which is desperately needed in today's society.

There have been recent attempts to incorporate wireless telephones into PBX networks. One system provided by Ericsson, requires the creation of a mini-cellular network within the confines of the enterprise. A cellular switching unit, unique wireless telephones and an auxiliary server are required to route inbound telephone calls to a  
5 wireless handset serving as a remote office telephone.

An in-building wireless system has been proposed by Nortel Networks. This system requires the wiring of pico-cells throughout the enterprise's building. The system routes inbound telephone calls to specialized wireless telephones serving as additional office PBX telephones. The wireless telephones cannot be used as  
10 conventional standard wireless telephones until they leave the premises.

These systems allow inbound calls to be routed to an office telephone and a wireless telephone, but they are not without their shortcomings. For example, each system requires specialized cellular equipment and wireless handsets. Moreover, the systems only use the wireless telephones for inbound telephone calls. In addition, these  
15 systems cannot use the wireless telephone as a conventional wireless telephone (i.e., not part of the enterprise's PBX network) within the building.

### SUMMARY

A system for (and a method of) selectively establishing communication with  
20 one of plural devices associated with a single telephone number is provided. In a preferred embodiment, the system includes a wireless connect unit connected between an enterprise private branch exchange (PBX) network and a public switched telephone

network. The wireless connect unit preferably serves as a gateway between the PBX and one or more remote communication devices. The remote devices can be used as standard PBX office telephones for both inbound and outbound telephone calls. Thus, features of the PBX network (e.g., voice mail, direct extension dialing, corporate calling plan, etc.) are available to the remote device even though they are not physically connected to the PBX. When the system receives an incoming call, it can route the call to an office telephone and one or more of the remote devices simultaneously or as desired by the user.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary telecommunication system constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2. illustrates a wireless connect unit in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

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FIG. 3 illustrates in flowchart form exemplary inbound station-to-station call processing performed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 4 illustrates in flowchart form exemplary inbound direct inward dialing (DID) call processing performed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

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FIG. 5 illustrates in flowchart form exemplary remote outbound call processing performed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments and applications of the invention will now be described. Other embodiments may be realized and structural or logical changes may be made to the disclosed embodiments without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. Although the preferred embodiments disclosed herein have been particularly described as applied to a business or office environment, it should be readily apparent that the invention may be embodied for any use or application having the same or similar problems.

The invention is more fully understood with reference to the preferred embodiments depicted in FIGS. 1-5. A first exemplary embodiment of the invention is discussed and illustrated with reference to its implementation within an office building or other enterprise establishment. In an office, for example, personnel are assigned to offices (or cubicles) with each office having an associated telephone. The office telephones are typically connected to a PBX, exchange, or other call processing infrastructure. The PBX allows each office telephone to have its own telephone extension and a direct inward dial (DID) telephone number. As known in the art, a telephone extension is typically a three or four digit telephone number where station-to-station (i.e., office-to-office) calls can be placed by dialing the three or four digit extension. This is commonly referred to as direct extension dialing. As also known in the art, a DID telephone number allows external calls (i.e., calls initiated outside of the office PBX) to be placed directly to the office telephone.

The invention is not to be limited to any particular environment. The invention may be implemented, for example, in a hotel, boarding house, dormitory, apartment, or other commercial or residential establishment, where individuals are assigned to a unique extension or DID telephone number. The term "office" as used  
5 herein encompasses a singular room or space within a business or other enterprise, or a hotel room or similar facility. The term "user" as used herein encompasses office personnel, hotel guests or other individuals associated with a telephone extension and DID telephone number.

FIG. 1 illustrates an exemplary telecommunication system 10 constructed in  
10 accordance with an embodiment of the invention. As will be discussed below, the system 10 provides for a full integration of remote telephony devices, such as a wireless telephone 70, into an office or hotel PBX or other communications network. In doing so, the system 10 can selectively establish communications with one of a plurality of telephony devices associated with a particular telephone extension or DID telephone  
15 number. Moreover, the system 10 will allow remote devices such as the wireless telephone 70 to perform as a fully functional standard office telephone 12a, 12b for both inbound and outbound communications. That is, a remote device will be able to use features of the office network (e.g., direct extension dialing, corporate dialing plan, etc.) even though the device is not within the confines of the office or not directly  
20 connected to the office PBX. The system also allows the wireless telephone 70 to operate as an independent wireless telephone if so desired. That is, the wireless telephone 70 may receive calls placed to its (non-office) DID telephone number even though the system 10 routes PBX calls to the telephone 70.

The system 10 as particularly illustrated herein includes a conventional office PBX network 11. The PBX network 11 may include a plurality of standard telephones 12a, 12b respectively connected to a conventional PBX 14 via communication lines 18a, 18b. The PBX 14, which may be any commercially available one such as a Meridian 1 PBX produced by Nortel Networks, is connected to a calling network such as a public switched telephone network (PSTN) 16 by a primary rate interface (PRI) connection 20 or other suitable communication line or medium. The standard telephones 12a, 12b can be any digital or analog telephone or other communication device known in the art. As illustrated in FIG. 1, the first telephone 12a is a digital telephone while the second telephone 12b is an analog telephone. For clarity purposes only, two telephones 12a, 12b are illustrated in FIG. 1, but it should be appreciated that any number or combination of telephones or other communication devices can be supported by the system 10. Moreover, although it is desirable to use digital telephones, the invention is not to be limited to the particular type of telephone used in the system 10.

The PBX 14 is coupled to a wireless connect unit (WC) 30. The WC 30 is connected to the PBX 14 in this embodiment by a PRI connection 22 or other suitable communication medium. The WC 30 is also connected to a PSTN 54 by a PRI connection or other suitable digital communication medium. The illustrated PRI connection between the WC 30 and the PSTN 54 includes a first PRI connection 32, a channel service unit (CSU) 34, and a second PRI connection 36. As known in the art, a CSU is a mechanism for connecting a computer (or other device) to a digital medium that allows a customer to utilize their own equipment to retune and regenerate



incoming signals. It should be appreciated that the illustrated connection between the WC 30 and the PSTN 54 is one of many suitable connections. Accordingly, the invention should not be limited to the illustrated connection. The WC 30 is one of the mechanisms that allows the integration of remote devices (e.g., wireless telephone 70) into the PBX network 11 and its operation will be described below in more detail.

The WC 30 is preferably connected to a local area network (LAN) 40 by an appropriate communication medium 38. Although a LAN 40 is illustrated, it should be appreciated that any other network could be used. A plurality of computers (e.g., 42a, 42b) may be respectively connected to the LAN 40 by any appropriate communication lines 44a, 44b. The computers 42a, 42b can be used by network administrators or others to maintain WC 30 and other portions of the system 10. The LAN 40 may also be connected to the Internet 50 by a suitable communication medium 48. A firewall 46 may be used for security purposes. In a preferred embodiment, Internet 50 can be used to allow a remote administration device 52 (e.g., a personal computer) to perform remote administration of WC 30 by office personnel or other authorized users of the system 10. Remote administration will allow office personnel to set user preferences for particular telephone extensions. Thus, each office telephone extension and associated remote device is individually configurable.

PSTN 54 is connected in this embodiment to a commercial wireless carrier (or other carrier not co-located with the system 10) by a wireless switch 58 or other wireless carrier equipment by an appropriate communication medium 56. The wireless switch 58 is connected to at least one antenna 60 (by an appropriate communication

medium 62) for transmitting signals 64 to a wireless device, such as the wireless telephone 70. The wireless device could also be a pager, personal digital assistant (PDA), landline telephone, facsimile machine or other wired/wireless communication device. It may desirable for the wireless device to be capable of handling both (or  
5 either) digital and analog communication signals. It should be noted that any type of wireless communication protocol (or a combination of different protocols), such as TDMA, CDMA, GSM, AMPS, MSR, iDEN, WAP, etc., could be used.

It should be appreciated that the WC 30 is connected to a wireless carrier through a PSTN 54 and not by unique hardware or an in-office cellular network. As a  
10 result, WC 30 only has to interface with conventional components, such as the PBX 14 and PSTN 54. Thus, the system is substantially technology independent. Moreover, special wireless devices are not required, which allows the remote device to function in its conventional manner (e.g., as a separate wireless telephone) and as part of the PBX network 11 (if so desired).

15 The WC 30 and the PBX 14 may also be connected to an accounting/billing system 80. The billing system 80 may also be connected to the LAN 40 so that system administrators may access the contents of the billing system 80. By incorporating a billing system 80 into the system 10, it is possible to obtain immediate billing information for calls placed to/from the wireless telephone 70 or other remote device.

20 This immediate billing feature is not present in other PBX or enterprise networks and is particularly useful for corporate environments such as law firms and government agencies, and hotel environments, where up to date billing information is essential.

As noted above, the WC 30 allows for the full integration of remote devices into the PBX network 11. In a preferred embodiment, WC 30 is a processor-based stand-alone unit capable of handling communications directed to the PBX network 11. In a preferred embodiment, WC 30 is composed of one or more processors generically represented by processor module 310 executing one or more computer programs stored in one or more memory units generically represented by memory module 320, which is coupled to processor module 310 via bus 330, as shown in FIG. 2. Memory module 320 also contains one or more databases and other processing memory used during the overall operation of system 10, as will be described below. Receiving and transmitting modules 340, 350, respectively, which are coupled to processor module 310 and memory module 320 via bus 330, are employed to receive and transmit information to the PBX and PSTN during call processing, as well as receiving and transmitting other information such as administrative information.

The modules (310, 320, 330, 340, 350) making up WC 30 may be implemented using any known hardware or software devices. For example, in one embodiment, workload performed by receiving and transmitting modules 340, 350, as well as some of the processing functions of processor module 310 of WC 30 are implemented using one or more conventional processor-based programmable telephony interface circuit cards used to interface WC 30 with PBX 14 and the PSTN. They are programmed to perform the conventional telephony services required to place and receive calls, as well as programmed to perform the unique call processing functions described below. The WC 30 preferably contain a database of office extension numbers (also referred to herein as PBX extensions) and DID telephone numbers associated with

each existing PBX extension. The database will be stored on a computer readable storage medium, which may be part of (e.g., in memory module 320) or connected to the WC 30. The database may also contain a wireless connect/PBX extension (hereinafter referred to as a "WC-PBX extension") and one or more remote device  
5 telephone numbers associated with each PBX extension. In this embodiment, software running on the telephony cards interfaces with the database to perform the various call processing functions discussed below.

In this embodiment, the PBX 14 contains a coordinated dialing plan (CDP) steering table. The CDP steering table will be stored and retrieved from a computer  
10 readable storage medium, which may be part of or connected to the PBX 14. The CDP steering table directs the routing of some or all PBX extensions to the WC 30 over the PRI 22 between the WC 30 and the PBX 14. In addition, the CDP steering table of the PBX 14 directs the routing of all WC-PBX extensions received from the WC 30 to the appropriate office telephone.

15 In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, processor module 310 executes one or more programs stored in memory module 320 to process calls received through PBX 14 or PSTN. FIGS. 3, 4 and 5 illustrate some of the basic call processing events which WC 30 may be programmed to handle in accordance with exemplary embodiments of the invention. As illustrated in FIG. 3, when an incoming  
20 station-to-station call (i.e., a direct extension call from one internal telephone device to another internal device) is received by the PBX 14 for an existing PBX extension (step 102), the PBX 14 looks up the PBX extension in the CDP steering table (step 104) to

determine where the call should be routed. Based on the CDP steering table the call to the PBX extension is routed to the WC 30 instead of directly to an office telephone 12a (step 106).

As is known in the art, the incoming call will have automatic number  
5 identification (ANI) and dialed number identification service (DNIS) information. The ANI identifies the telephone number of the calling party and is traditionally used for "caller ID." DNIS identifies the telephone number of the called party. The WC 30 reads the ANI/DNIS information from the incoming call to obtain the DNIS information (step 108). As noted above, the WC 30 has assigned a new WC-PBX  
10 extension to each existing PBX extension. The WC-PBX extension, routing information, and user preferences are obtained by using the DNIS information (identifying the PBX extension) as an index into the WC 30 database (step 110). Routing information will include any additional remote telephone numbers or voice mail box numbers, or other identification numbers of communication devices associated  
15 with the PBX extension.

At step 112, the WC 30 out pulses the PBX 14 through the PRI connection  
22 between the WC 30 and PBX 14 with the WC-PBX extension obtained in step 110. This causes the PBX 14 to ring the associated office telephone (e.g., telephone 12a). At the same time (if desired), the WC 30 attempts to contact one or more alternative  
20 communication devices (e.g., by out dialing a remote telephone number via the PRI connection between the WC 30 and the PSTN 54). In such embodiment, the station-to-station call is thus routed to both the office telephone and also to at least one remote

device 70 simultaneously or substantially simultaneously (or as determined by the user preferences). It should be noted that the illustrated processing 100 is one example of how an incoming station-to-station call may be handled. Individual user preferences may alter the way the call is processed. It should be noted that in a preferred  
5 embodiment, the WC 30 is dialing the remote device telephone number and out pulsing the PBX 14 with the WC-PBX extension. This gives the WC 30 control over the connections to the office telephone 12a and the remote device 70. It should also be noted that the WC 30 can out dial several remote numbers, if so desired, and that the invention should not be limited to the dialing of one remote number.

10 At step 114, it is determined if the current ring count (i.e., number of rings) exceeds the maximum ring count defined by the user. Since the WC 30 is controlling the call at this time it can track the number of rings. If the ring count exceeds the maximum ring count, then the WC 30 (if desired) forwards the call to the enterprise's voice mail (step 120). If the ring count does not exceed the maximum ring count, the  
15 WC 30 determines if the call is answered at the PBX extension (step 116). The PBX 14 will issue an off-hook message to the WC 30 if the appropriate office telephone is answered. If it is determined that the call is answered at the PBX extension, the WC 30 drops the call's path to the remote device via the PSTN 54 and maintains the path to the PBX 14 (step 122).

20 In a preferred embodiment, it may be desired that the call to the remote device is actually answered by the user and not by a service of the wireless carrier. In known systems, wireless carriers often answer a call if there is a bad connection, the

wireless channels are overloaded or for other reasons (such as initiating a wireless carrier's answering service). When the wireless carrier answers the call in these situations, the call would appear to WC 30 as an "answered call" even if the remote user did not answer the call itself.

5           One way to distinguish a user answered call from a wireless service answered call is to prompt the user to transmit an acknowledgement signal such as a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tone to the WC 30 via the keypad of the remote device. Upon detecting the answered call, WC 30 can send a voice message instructing the user to "press 1 to complete the call or press 2 to send caller to voice mail." If the DTMF  
10   tone is not received, then the WC 30 presumes that the call was answered by the wireless carrier, or that the user does not want to answer the call which the WC 30 treats as an unanswered call. If at step 118, it is determined that the remote device was answered by the user, the WC 30 drops the WC-PBX extension path to the PBX and initiates the connection between the calling party and the remote device (step 124). If  
15   the call is not answered at the remote device in step 118, process flow returns to step 114 to check whether the ring count has exceeded the maximum ring count. It should be noted that, if desired, the WC 30 can forward an unanswered call to voice mail or play an interactive menu to the calling party, which allows the calling party to page the called party, leave a voice mail message or to transfer to an operator.

20           In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention, the database of WC 30 may also contain numerous system-defined user access rights and user modifiable preferences, which can alter the call processing of the invention. An office

administrator may use the network computers 42a, 42b or a remote administration device 52 to set user access rights and priorities (example discussed below with respect to outbound call processing 300 illustrated in FIG. 5). The user may use the remote administration device 52 to set numerous user preferences. It is desirable that a Web-based or graphical user interface be used so that the user can easily access and set user preferences. The network computers 42a, 42b (or remote device 52) may also be used by the user if so desired.

User preferences may include how the user associated with a particular PBX extension wants incoming calls to be routed. For example, the user can request that incoming calls be routed to the office telephone and one or more remote devices simultaneously. The user instead can request that an incoming call be routed to the office telephone first, then after a user-defined number of rings, the remote device and eventually sent to the PBX voice mail. Alternatively, the user can request that an incoming call be routed to the remote device first, then the office telephone, and subsequently to the PBX voice mail. The user can request that all incoming calls be routed directly to the PBX voice mail. The user can request that a menu of options be played to the caller so that the caller can decide how to complete the call. The user can set separate ring counts for the office telephone and remote device. The user can set dial tone options, which allows the user to control how long a dial tone is played before a dial tone time-out occurs. The user can adjust the time between dials. These are just a few of the user preferences that can be stored and used by the WC 30, which can alter incoming and out going call processing. If the user does not change the user preferences, or only changes a few preferences, system defaults are used.



When receiving an inbound DID call, call processing flow 200 (as illustrated in FIG. 4) is performed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. At step 202, a DID telephone call is dialed by an external telephone device and received by system 10 through the PSTN. In a preferred embodiment, PSTN has been

5 programmed in advance to route all DID telephone numbers used by the system 10 to the WC 30. In addition, the PSTN has also been programmed to route calls incoming to the DID telephone number directly to the PBX 14 if the path to the WC 30 has failed. That is, the embodiment incorporates a failure path into the system 10 to ensure that a failure of the WC 30 or the PRI connection between the WC 30 and the PSTN  
10 does not interrupt the operation of the office PBX network 11. This is possible since the steering table of the office PBX 14 contains the DID telephone numbers. The PBX 14 has the capability to resolve these DID numbers. Thus, the PBX 14 can be used if needed to handle DID telephone calls. For purposes of this discussion, it is presumed that the WC 30 and the connection between the WC 30 and the PSTN 54 are fully  
15 operational. Thus, at step 204, the PSTN routes the DID call to the WC 30.

The WC 30 reads the ANI/DNIS information from the incoming DID call to obtain the DNIS information (step 206). The WC 30 resolves the call by determining what WC-PBX extension is associated with the telephone number identified by the DNIS. The WC-PBX extension, routing information and user  
20 preferences are obtained by the WC 30 (step 208). At step 210, the WC 30 out pulses the PBX 14 through the PRI connection 22 between the WC 30 and PBX 14 with the obtained WC-PBX extension. This causes the PBX 14 to ring the associated office telephone (e.g., telephone 12a). At the same time (if desired), the WC 30 out dials one

or more user designated remote telephone numbers via the PRI connections between the WC 30 and the PSTN 54. Therefore, the inbound DID telephone call is routed to the office telephone and remote device simultaneously (or as determined by the user preferences). It should be noted that the illustrated processing 200 is just one example  
5 of how an incoming DID call may be handled.

At step 212, it is determined whether the current ring count exceeds the maximum ring count defined by the user. If the ring count exceeds the maximum ring count, then the WC 30 forwards the call to the enterprise's voice mail (step 218). If the ring count does not exceed the maximum ring count, the WC 30 determines  
10 whether the call is answered at the PBX extension (step 214). If it is determined that the call is answered at the PBX extension, the WC 30 drops the call's path to the remote device(s) via the PSTN 54 and maintains the path to the PBX 14 (step 220). If at step 214 it is determined that the call is not answered at the PBX extension, the WC 30 determines if the call is answered at the remote device (step 216). In a preferred  
15 embodiment, it may be desired that the call to the remote device is actually answered by the user and not by a service of the wireless carrier. Therefore, to distinguish a user answered call from a wireless service answered call, the WC 30 may prompt the user to transmit a DTMF tone to the WC 30 via the remote device when the user answers the call. If the DTMF tone is not received, then the WC 30 preferably presumes that the  
20 call was answered by the wireless carrier, which is interpreted by the WC 30 as an unanswered call. If at step 216 it is determined that the remote device was answered by the user, the WC 30 drops the path to the PBX 14 and maintains the connection to the remote device (step 222). (As an alternative, control and responsibility for the

remainder of the call can be left with the PSTN in order to free up PRI channels between WC 30 and PSTN 54.) If the call is not answered at the remote device in step 216, process returns to step 212 to check whether the ring count has exceeded the maximum ring count.

5           Initially, the call processing reduces the processing load on the PBX 14, since the WC 30 (and not PBX 14) is resolving the DID telephone numbers. This allows the PBX 14 to handle call processing for more extensions if desired. Additionally, since the WC 30 is resolving the DID calls, the WC 30 can out pulse the PBX 14 and out dial the PSTN 54 simultaneously (if desired) without waiting for the PBX 14 to  
10   process/resolve the call. Moreover, as noted above, redundancy is provided by allowing the PBX network 11 to function as a standard PBX if the WC 30 or the link between the WC 30 and the PSTN 54 fails.

          In accordance with a preferred embodiment, WC 30 allows a remote device such as a wireless telephone 70 to act as an office PBX telephone for outbound  
15   telephone calls following call processing flow 300 illustrated in FIG. 5. That is, a user will be able to use its wireless telephone (or any remote device) to make station-to-station calls as if he were using an office telephone directly connected to the office PBX 14. From the remote device, the user will also be able to perform other PBX functions as well. At step 302, a user places a call to the WC 30 from the remote device. One  
20   way for the user to do this would be to define a speed dial key (or sequence of keys) on the wireless telephone handset. When the user activates the appropriate speed dial key/keys, the wireless telephone dials into the WC 30. Another way to dial into the

WC 30 would be by fixed dialing. Fixed dialing is a feature provided by the wireless carrier to always connect the wireless telephone to a particular number or service, and, in this case, it would connect the user to the WC 30. Any number of other methods may be used to dial into the WC 30.

5           At step 304, the WC 30 reads the ANI/DNIS information received from the remote device to obtain the ANI information. The ANI identifies the telephone number of the wireless telephone. The WC 30 uses the ANI information to obtain the wireless user's access rights and user preferences (step 306). As noted above, a user is provided with the ability to set various user preferences. The enterprise itself has the  
10   ability to set access rights defining what type of calls the user can place from the remote device (e.g., local, long distance, international, station-to-station, etc.). For example, if using PRI connections between the PSTN 54 and the WC 30, the PBX 14 and the WC 30, and the PBX 14 and the PSTN 16, users can be assigned into particular access groups by assigning each user to a particular channel or group of channels of the PRI.  
15   The user assignments can be stored in a database memory within memory module 320 of WC 30 for access during a validation or authentication process performed by processor module 310. In the alternative, the responsibility over the user assignments can be incorporated into PBX 14 or some other (on-site/remote) equipment.

          As is known in the art, in North America and Japan, for example, each PRI  
20   contains 23 "B" channels that can be used for voice communications. Each B channel can be programmed with different calling capabilities by the PBX 14. That is, some channels can be programmed for all types of calls (e.g., international, long distance,

local etc.), others for long distance and local calls, while others can be programmed solely for local or internal station-to-station calls. The channels can also be restricted to a limited number of authorized telephone numbers as well. The programming can be determined by the enterprise. Since the channels can be programmed with different  
5 calling capabilities, the enterprise can implement different access groups, with each group defining a user's remote device access.

This feature significantly limits the enterprise's remote device (e.g., wireless service) costs because user access to services can be substantially restricted. For example, the enterprise may want delivery personnel to have a wireless telephone for  
10 internal dialing purposes, but may be afraid of misuse by the personnel. Implementing the above embodiment, the enterprise can group all wireless telephones assigned to its delivery personnel to a channel(s) restricted solely to internal calls. Any grouping is possible. Priorities may also be assigned. A user assigned to group 1 (programmed for all calling capabilities) may be given priority to bump a user assigned to group 2 (having  
15 less calling capabilities) in the event that the channels assigned to group 1 are busy. Any grouping or priority scheme can be implemented by the enterprise and is application specific.

At step 308, the WC 30 "spoofs" a dial tone to the wireless telephone. That is, the WC 30 generates and transmits a dial tone to the wireless telephone 70 as if the  
20 user had picked up an office telephone 12a connected to the PBX 14. In a preferred embodiment, the spoofing of the dial tone is achieved by the WC internally generating the appropriate tone (e.g., through software or hardware modules). The dial tone is

then played to a wireless telephone as a prompt while waiting to receive DTMF digits from the wireless user indicating the telephone number the user wishes to dial. At this point in the call process flow 300, the user is connected to the office PBX and may access any of its standard features. For purposes of this illustrated embodiment, it is  
5 presumed that the user wishes to place an outbound call at this time. At step 310, the user attempts to place a call and the WC 30 receives the number dialed by the user. At step 312, the WC 30 determines if the user is authorized to make the call. For example, the WC 30 checks the user's access rights, and if the user is authorized to place the call, the call is routed to the correct channel by the WC 30 based on user  
10 preferences, access rights and the channel definitions (step 314). If the user is not authorized to place the call (i.e., the call exceeds the user's access rights), the WC 30 performs unauthorized call processing (step 316). Unauthorized call processing may include playing a message to the user stating that the user does not have authority to place the call, disconnecting the call, or any other action desired by the enterprise.

15 If the user decides to place a station-to-station call, for example, the call would appear to be an internally dialed call at the destination office telephone. For example, if the PBX 14 uses a different ring for internal calls, then the internal ring would be sent to the office telephone even though the call was made by the wireless telephone. If the PBX 14 normally displays the PBX extension of the calling party on  
20 the called office phone, then the PBX extension of the calling party would be displayed on the called office telephone even though the call was initiated by the wireless telephone.

Many enterprises have already provided wireless communications devices to their personnel. These wireless devices already have existing telephone numbers and are external to the enterprise PBX. Since the devices are already in use by personnel and their clients, the enterprise does not want to change their telephone numbers. There is  
5 a need to integrate these telephone numbers into the enterprise PBX. One way to integrate these telephone numbers would be to forward their unanswered calls to the PBX voice mail. This can be accomplished by the invention whether the wireless telephone number is associated with a PBX extension or not.

For example, the enterprise can purchase additional DID telephone numbers  
10 from the telephone company (if necessary). These additional DID telephone numbers are stored in the database of the WC 30 together with special routing instructions to route all calls directly to a user's PBX voice mail box (or other destination as desired). The user of a wireless telephone can program the wireless telephone to forward unanswered calls to his associated DID telephone number. Alternatively, the user can  
15 have the wireless carrier forward unanswered calls to the DID telephone number as well. This way, any unanswered call to the wireless telephone will be forwarded to the WC 30, which resolves the DID and forwards the call to the appropriate PBX voice mail box. Using this feature, the likelihood is increased that the user will retrieve his messages since he can retrieve all of his messages through the PBX voice mail. This also  
20 alleviates the need for the user to have a separate voice mail service from the wireless carrier, which may reduce the cost of the wireless service.

The invention can be embodied in any number of different applications.

One embodiment, for example, applies the invention to a hotel having a large number of rooms with dedicated phone lines for each room to provide a second or "virtual phone line" without routing additional telephone lines or other wiring to the room.

5 Each room would have the original hard-wired telephone extension that is connected to the enterprise PBX, as well as a wireless telephone associated with the PBX extension (integrated using the invention) serving as a second or virtual telephone line. If, for example, a guest of the hotel were using the hard-wired telephone line for his personal computer, he could still make and receive calls through the PBX with the wireless  
10 telephone. Thus, the invention allows an enterprise to double its telephone lines without incurring the expense of additional wiring required to install a second line for the hotel rooms.

Another exemplary embodiment involves application of the invention to facilitate communications in enterprises that have large offices located in different parts  
15 of the country. Typically, these enterprises utilize separate PBX networks for each location. The separate PBX networks are often connected together using tie-lines, so that one location can make a station-to-station call to the other location. That means person A at location A can contact person B at location B using the PBX networks. The call will be a long distance call, but the enterprise usually negotiates a discount rate with  
20 the telephone carrier for dedicated, low rate long distance service. However, if person B is not in his office, person A will have to use other means to contact person B. This typically involves a call to person B's wireless telephone, which would be an expensive long distance wireless telephone call. In this embodiment, using a WC unit in location



B, the office and wireless telephones associated with person B would ring simultaneously. If person B answers the wireless telephone, the enterprise will not incur an expensive long distance wireless telephone charge. Instead, since the WC unit at location B is initiating the wireless telephone call, the wireless call will only be a relatively inexpensive local call to the pertinent wireless carrier. Moreover, if the enterprise can contract with the wireless carrier to get unlimited local wireless telephone calls, the charge to the enterprise would be even less. Where a WC unit is installed in both locations A and B, person A can also place the call from a wireless telephone (through the WC unit at location A) to person B, who can answer the call with a wireless telephone (through the WC unit at location B). That is person A and person B can communicate through their respective PBX networks even though person A and person B are away from their offices when the call is placed.

In a preferred embodiment, WC 30 is co-located with the enterprises' PBX 14, but may also be centrally located in a remote location or distributed among the many locations, or any combination of these arrangements.

While preferred embodiments have been specifically described and illustrated herein, it should be apparent that many modifications to the embodiments and implementations of the invention can be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. For example, while the preferred embodiments illustrated herein have been limited to the processing of voice (packet or circuit switched) calls, it should be readily apparent that any form of call (e.g., audio, video, data) may be processed through WC 30 to any communication device (e.g., cellular phone, pager,

office/residential landline telephone, computer terminal, personal digital assistant (PDA), etc.). The individual method steps of the exemplary operational flows illustrated in FIGS. 2-4 may be interchanged in order, combined, replaced or even added to without departing from the scope of the invention. Any number of different operations not illustrated herein may be performed utilizing the invention.

In addition, while the illustrated embodiments have demonstrated implementations of the invention using PBX-based communication systems, it should be readily apparent that the WC module may be connected (directly, indirectly, co-located, or remotely) with any other network switching device or communication system used to process calls such as a central switching office, centrex system, or Internet server for telephone calls made over the public switched telephone network, private telephone networks, or even Internet Protocol (IP) telephony networks made over the Internet.

It should be apparent that, while only PRI lines (e.g., between PBX 14 and WC 30, between PBX 14 and PSTN 16) have been illustrated in discussing preferred embodiments of the invention, these communication lines (as well as any other communication lines or media discussed herein) may be of any form, format, or medium (e.g., PRI, T1, OC3, electrical, optical, wired, wireless, digital, analog, etc.). Moreover, although PSTN 16, 54 are depicted as separate networks for illustration purposes, it should be readily apparent that a single PSTN network alone may be used in reducing the invention to practice. It should be noted that the WC 30 could trunk back to the PBX 14 instead of being directly connected to the PSTN 54. The use of a

commercial wireless carrier network (represented by wireless switch 58 and antenna 60) as described herein may be implemented using one or more commercial carriers using the same or different signaling protocols (e.g., Sprint PCS and Nextel, etc.) depending on the communication devices registered with the system.

5           The modules described herein such as the modules making up WC 30, as well as WC 30 and PBX 14 themselves, may be one or more hardware, software, or hybrid components residing in (or distributed among) one or more local or remote systems. It should be readily apparent that the modules may be combined (e.g., WC 30 and PBX 14) or further separated into a variety of different components, sharing  
10 different resources (including processing units, memory, clock devices, software routines, etc.) as required for the particular implementation of the embodiments disclosed herein. Indeed, even a single general purpose computer executing a computer program stored on a recording medium to produce the functionality and any other memory devices referred to herein may be utilized to implement the illustrated  
15 embodiments. User interface devices utilized by in or in conjunction with WC 30 may be any device used to input and/or output information. The interface devices may be implemented as a graphical user interface (GUI) containing a display or the like, or may be a link to other user input/output devices known in the art.

          Furthermore, memory units employed by the system may be any one or more  
20 of the known storage devices (e.g., Random Access Memory (RAM), Read Only Memory (ROM), hard disk drive (HDD), floppy drive, zip drive, compact disk-ROM, DVD, bubble memory, etc.), and may also be one or more memory devices embedded

within a CPU, or shared with one or more of the other components. Accordingly, the invention is not to be seen as limited by the foregoing description, but is only limited by the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed as new and desired to be protected by Letters Patent of the

5 United States is:

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